REMARKS

Claims 1-60 are all the claims pending in the application. By this Amendment, Applicants amend claims 5, 38, 42, and 51.

Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 54-60 contain allowable subject matter. For the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-53 are also patentable.

Information Disclosure Statements

Applicants respectfully note that the Examiner has still not initialed and returned the Forms PTO/SB/08 submitted with the Information Disclosure Statements filed on July 12, 2004, December 9, 2004, and March 15, 2007. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner initial and return the Forms PTO/SB/08, as well as the new Form PTO/SB/08 submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on February 21, 2008, in the next USPTO communication.

Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 38 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as allegedly being directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Applicants amend claims 38 and 42 to recite "a computer readable storage medium encoded with computer executable instructions," as the Examiner suggests in the Office Action, and respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as allegedly being directed to a non-statutory subject matter.

Applicants amend claim 51 to recite "a computer readable storage medium encoded with computer executable instructions," as the Examiner suggests in the Office Action, and respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

Claims 39-41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for being dependent upon a rejected base claim. In view of the amendments to claims 38 and 42 discussed above, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 7 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Rom (US Patent 6,360,264). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that page 3, paragraphs 30 to 31 and 34 to 36 of Rom discloses all the limitations of claim 7. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Rom teaches the feature of "the collecting channel information and outputting a response message occurs prior to selection of a new access point in the extended service set." Specifically, the Examiner asserts that the node determining whether a handoff is necessary, the node processing unit selecting a second access point, accepting and performing a handoff, and establishing connectivity in figure 3A of Rom teaches the claimed feature.

As a preliminary matter, Applicants respectfully note that the Rom reference is not numbered by page number and paragraph number, but rather column number and line number. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Rom neither teaches nor suggests "wherein the collecting channel information and outputting a response message occurs prior to selection of a new access point in the extended service set."

Indeed, Rom neither teaches nor suggests the collecting channel information and outputting a response message occurs prior to selection of a new access point in the extended service set. Rather, Rom discloses that "after selecting a new access point, the node communicates an instruction to the current access point instructing it to relay a message to the selected access point." *See* Rom, col. 5, lines 18-20. The request includes a transfer of certain node parameters, which typically include the frequency of the channel on which the selected access point communicates. *See* Rom, col. 5, lines 18-32. Rom neither teaches nor suggests collecting channel information and outputting a response message prior to selection of a new access point, since Rom discloses that the channel information of the new selected access point is not collected by the old current access point until after the new access point is selected.

Accordingly, Rom fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 7, and hence Rom does not anticipate claim 7.

Claim 42 recites limitations similar to those discussed above, and hence Rom does not anticipate claim 7 for at least analogous reasons.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 11-16, 18, 20-26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 38-40, 43-46, 48-50, 52, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lefkowitz (US Patent 6,990,343). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

As a preliminary matter, in response to the Amendment filed on November 13, 2007, the Examiner does not substantively respond to Applicants' arguments throughout the Office Action. Applicants respectfully submit that where the Applicants traverse any rejection, the Examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of the Applicants' argument and answer the substance of it (MPEP 707.07(f) "Answer All Materials Traversed"), so as to expedite the

prosecution for this application and to ensure a complete record of the prosecution history. Accordingly, those arguments remain applicable, and Applicants will repeat and supplement them as necessary.

In addition, the Examiner does not state a one to one correspondence of each claim element with its prior art counterpart. Therefore, the arguments presented are based on the Applicants' understanding of the Examiner's analysis.

Claims 1 and 2

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz discloses all the limitations of claim 1. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz teaches the feature of "receiving channel information on access points in an extended service set from a present access point of the mobile station." Specifically, the Examiner asserts that STA 205 and WAP at column 6, lines 24 to 26 teaches the claimed receiving feature. *See* Office Action, page 6.

However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests receiving channel information on access points in an extended service set from a present access point of the mobile station. Rather, Lefkowitz discloses the wireless communication device, or STA 205, performs a scan for signals from other WAPs of sufficient strength. *See* Lefkowitz, col. 5, lines 31-33, col. 6, lines 23-26. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests receiving channel information on access points in an extended service set from a present access point of the mobile station, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about receiving channel information from an access point.

Accordingly, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 1, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 1 or any of the claims that depend on claim 1.

With further regard to claim 2, the Examiner asserts that STA 205, WAP#1 210, and WAP#2 215 at column 6, lines 51 to 55 of Lefkowitz teach the feature of "the channel information corresponding to each access point of the access points in the extended service set comprises an address of the access point, information on a channel used by the access point, and information on one or more access points adjacent to the access point." Specifically, the Examiner asserts that the transferring of security and authentication information teaches the claimed feature.

However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests the channel information corresponding to each access point of the access points in the extended service set comprises an address of the access point, information on a channel used by the access point, and information on one or more access points adjacent to the access point. Rather, Lefkowitz merely discloses STA 205, WAP#1 210, and WAP#2 215 may exchange other information. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests the channel information corresponding to each access point of the access points in the extended service set comprises information on one or more access points adjacent to the access point, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about STA 205, WAP#1 210, and WAP#2 215 transferring data about adjacent access points.

Accordingly, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 2, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 2 for at least this additional reason.

Claim 5

The Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz discloses all the features of claim 5. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz teaches the "receiving a reassociation response message from the new access point in response to a temporary connection being established between the

new access point and a previous access point of the mobile station." Specifically, the Examiner asserts that STA 205 and WAP#2 215 at column 6, lines 39 to 50 of Lefkowitz teach the claimed receiving feature. The Examiner appears to assert that STA 205 teaches the mobile station, that WAP#1 teaches the previous access point, and that WAP#2 215 teaches the new access point.

However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests "receiving a reassociation response message from the new access point after to a temporary connection is established between the new access point and a previous access point of the mobile station," as recited in claim 5. Rather, Lefkowitz discloses that STA 205 receives a "REASSOCIATE-RESPONSE" packet to establish communication with WAP#2. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests receiving a reassociation response message from the new access point after a temporary connection is established between the new access point and a previous access point, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about a temporary connection between WAP#1 and WAP#2, which the Examiner appears to assert teach the previous access point and new access point.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 5, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 5.

Claims 11-15

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz discloses all the features of claim 11. In particular, the Examiner asserts that the STA 205, WAP#1 210, WAP#2 215, "REASSOCIATE-REQUEST," packet and "DISASSOCIATE" packet at column 6, lines 27 to 46 of Lefkowitz teaches the features of "establishing a temporary connection with a previous access point of the mobile station in response to receiving a reassociation message" and

"terminating the temporary connection with the previous access point in response to establishing the optimum connection." *See* Office Action, pages 8-9.

However, as discussed above regarding claim 5, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests a handoff method for an access point establishing a temporary connection with a previous access point of the mobile station. Rather, Lefkowitz merely discloses a first connection between STA 205 and WAP#1 210, and a second connection between STA 205 and WAP#2. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests establishing a temporary connection with a previous access point of the mobile station, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about WAP#1 and WAP#2 having any sort of connection, much less a temporary connection.

Similarly, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests an access method for an access point "terminating the temporary connection with the previous access point in response to establishing the optimum connection." Rather, Lefkowitz merely discloses that STA 205 disassociates from its connection with WAP#1 210, with no teaching or suggestion that WAP#1 and WAP#2 terminate a temporary connection in response to STA 205 establishing an optimum connection.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 11, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 11 or any of the claims that depend on claim 11.

Claim 12

The Examiner asserts that the communication link established between WAP#2 215 and STA 205 for the distribution of context information to a distribution system (DS) of STA 205 at column 6, lines 27 to 40 of Lefkowitz teaches "buffering data received from the previous access point through the temporary connection." However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests

buffering data, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about buffering. The Examiner asserts that the DS will route data according to the new context information, however Lefkowitz discloses nothing about a buffer or buffering. A person having ordinary skill in the art would understand that routing and buffering are distinct, and hence the Examiner's assertion amounts to mere speculation not supported by any evidence.

Further, even if Lefkowitz could somehow be interpreted to disclose buffering, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests "buffering data received from the previous access point through the temporary connection." Rather, the Examiner asserts that WAP#2 215 distributes context information to STA 205. However, as previously discussed, the Examiner asserts that WAP#2 215 teaches the new access point. The Examiner may not interpret the same element, WAP#2 215, for teaching both distinct elements of a new access point and a previous access point.

Accordingly, for at least the above additional reasons, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 12, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 12.

Claim 16

Claim 16 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 11, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 16 for at least analogous reasons.

Further, in the Office Action the Examiner asserts that claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lefkowitz, but nowhere in the Office Action does the Examiner does not provide any reasoning to support this assertion. *See* Office Action, pages 6-28. Applicants respectfully submit that Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 16, and hence claim 16 should be deemed allowable.

Claims 18, and 20-22

Claims 18 and 20-22 depend on claim 17 and incorporate all the limitations of claim 17. In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz discloses all the features of claims 18 and 20-22. *See* Office Action, pages 12-14. However, the Examiner concedes that Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the features of claim 17. *See* Office Action, page 36. Accordingly, Lefkowitz does not anticipate claims 18 and 20-22 since the Examiner concedes that Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations in independent claim 17, upon which claims 18 and 20-22 depend. Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection is deficient for at least the above reason.

Claims 23-26

Claim 23 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 5, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 23 for at least analogous reasons.

Further, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz discloses an access point WAP#2 215 that receives a reassociation message from the STA 205. The Examiner then states that both the WAP#1 and WAP#2 have the capability to process temporary connection and also terminate connection. See Office Action pages 14-15. However, as discussed above regarding claim 5, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests that a temporary connection is established between WAP#2 and WAP#1.

Further, the Examiner has rejected claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). The standard for whether a prior art reference anticipates a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) is that the reference must teach each limitation of the rejected claim in as complete detail as recited in the claim. If any element or limitation of the claim is absent from the prior art reference, then there can be no anticipation. *See* MPEP § 2131.

The Examiner loosely states that both WAP#1 and WAP#2 have the capability to process temporary connections, and hence Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has not met the high burden of anticipation.

Claims 24-26 depend on claim 23 and incorporate all the limitations of claim 23, and hence claims 24-26 should be deemed patentable at least by virtue of their dependency on claim 23.

Claims 28, 29, 33, and 34

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz teaches all the features of claim 28. Specifically, the Examiner states that Lefkowitz discloses a WAP#1 (210), which the Examiner contends as corresponding to the present access point. The Examiner also states that WAP#1 (210) transmits a message to the STA 205 informing the STA 205 that it is moving out of the coverage area of WAP#1 (210). The Examiner states that the above message corresponds to the claimed channel information on access points. *See* Office Action, pages 16-17.

However, in the Amendment filed on November 13, 2007, claim 28 was amended to clarify that the channel information received by the handoff alert message process unit is channel information on access points in an extended service set other than the present access point. Lefkowitz merely discloses that the message from the WAP#1 to the STA 205 is simply a message letting the STA 205 know that it is going out of the coverage area of WAP#1, and hence will have to look for another access point. *See* Lefkowitz, col. 5, lines 38-45. Accordingly, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests that such a message contains channel information on other access points in an extended service set.

Therefore, for at least the above reasons, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the limitations in claim 28, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 28 or any of the claims that depend on claim 28.

Further, in the Office Action the Examiner asserts that claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lefkowitz, but nowhere in the Office Action does the Examiner does not provide any reasoning to support this assertion. *See* Office Action, pages 6-28. Applicant respectfully submits that Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 33, and hence claim 33 should be deemed allowable.

Claims 38 and 39

Claim 38 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 1, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 38 for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 39 depends on claim 38 and incorporates all the limitations of claim 38, and hence claim 39 should be deemed patentable at least by virtue of its dependency on claim 38.

Claim 40

Claim 40 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claims 5, 11, and 23, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 40 for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 43

Claim 40 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 11, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 40 for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 44

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz teaches all the features of claim 44. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that WAP#1 210 and STA 205 at column 5, lines 38 to 45 of Lefkowitz teaches the feature of "controlling a channel information collection unit to collect channel information on access points in an extended service set in response to receiving a handoff alert message from the mobile station." This portion of Lefkowitz describes that when WAP#1 notices that STA is approaching the outer limits of WAP#1's coverage, WAP#1 transmits a message to STA to inform the STA to search for a new access point.

However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests controlling a channel information collection unit to collect channel information on access points in an extended service set in response to receiving a handoff alert message from the mobile station. Rather, Lefkowitz discloses that STA 205 may initiate termination of communication with WAP#1, and STA 205 attempts to associate with WAP#2 215. *See* Lefkowitz, col. 5, line 52 to col. 6, line 50. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests controlling a channel information collection unit to collect channel information on access points in response to receiving a handoff alert message from the mobile station, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about WAP#1, which the Examiner asserts receives the handoff alert message from STA 205, collecting channel information of access points.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Lefkowitz fails to disclose all the features of claim 44, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 44.

Claims 45 and 46

Claims 45 and 46 recite limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claims 23 and 25, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claims 45 and 46 for at least analogous reasons.

Claims 48-50

Claim 48 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 28, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 48, or any of the claims that depend on claim 48, for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 52

Claim 52 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 23, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 52 for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 53

Claim 52 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 28, and hence Lefkowitz does not anticipate claim 53 for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Dorenbosch et al. (US Patent 6,850,503, hereinafter "Dorenbosch"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Examiner asserts that Dorenbosch teaches all the features of claim 51. In particular, the Examiner asserts that the title and column 5, lines 10 to 20 of Dorenbosch teaches a "computer readable storage medium encoded with computer executable instructions for storing channel information on access points in an extended service set, the data structure comprising: address information on respective access points in the extended service set." *See* Office Action, page 27.

However, Dorenbosch neither teaches nor suggests a "computer readable storage medium encoded with computer executable instructions for storing channel information on access points

in an extended service set, the data structure for storing the channel information comprising: address information on respective access points in the extended service set," since Dorenbosch discloses nothing about a computer readable storage medium, computer executable instructions, or a data structure.

Further, the Examiner asserts that column 6, lines 39 to 45 of Dorenbosch teaches the feature of "information on channels used by the respective access points in the extended service set." This portion of Dorenbosch describes that a device will determine a connection based on a signal strength from an access point, a loading level, or services provided by the access point.

However, Dorenbosch neither teaches nor suggests a data structure having information on channels used by the respective access points in the extended service set, since Dorenbosch discloses nothing about information of channels of access points. Rather, Dorenbosch merely signal strength, loading levels, and services, with no teaching or suggestion of information on a channel of an access point.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Dorenbosch fails to disclose all the features of claim 51, and hence Dorenbosch does not anticipate claim 51.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 3 and 4 depend on claim 1 and incorporate all the limitations of claim 1. Even if Lefkowitz could have somehow been modified based on Rom, as the Examiner asserts in the Office Action, the combination would still not contain all the limitations in claim 1, and hence

claims 3 and 4, as discussed above. Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz and Rom does not render claims 3 and 4 unpatentable.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 6 depends on claim 5 and incorporates all the limitations of claim 5. Even if Lefkowitz could have somehow been modified based on Rom, as the Examiner asserts in the Office Action, the combination would still not contain all the limitations in claim 5, and hence claim 6, as discussed above. Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz and Rom does not render claim 6 unpatentable.

Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Rom as applied to claim 7 above and in further view of Lefkowitz. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 8-10 depend on claim 7 and incorporate all the limitations of claim 7. Even if Rom could have somehow been modified based on Lefkowitz, as the Examiner asserts in the Office Action, the combination would still not contain all the limitations in claim 7, and hence claims 8-10, as discussed above. Accordingly, the combination of Rom and Lefkowitz does not render claims 8-10 unpatentable.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lefkowitz teaches the feature of "a channel information collection unit which collects channel information on a plurality of neighboring access points in an extended service set." Specifically, the Examiner asserts that STA 205 and WAP#1 210 at column 5, lines 38 to 41 of Lefkowitz teaches the claimed channel information collection unit.

However, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests an access point having a channel information collection unit which collects channel information on a plurality of neighboring access points in an extended service set. Rather, Lefkowitz discloses that STA 205 looks for a new WAP. *See* Lefkowitz, col. 6, lines 22-24. Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests an access point having a channel information collection unit which collects channel information on a plurality of neighboring access points, since Lefkowitz discloses nothing about WAP#1 collecting channel information about neighboring access points.

Therefore, for at least the above reasons, the combination of Lefkowitz and Rom does not render claim 17 unpatentable.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Rudolf et al. (US Patent App. 2005/0053043, hereinafter "Rudolf"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The U.S. filing date of Rudolf is July 16, 2004 and Rudolf claims priority from Provisional Application No. 60/487,980 filed on July 17, 2003. A verified English translation of the foreign priority document, KPA 10-2003-0004509, was previously submitted with the Amendment filed on November 13, 2007. As the priority date of the subject application is

January 23, 2003, which is earlier than the effective filing date of Rudolf, Rudolf cannot serve as prior art against the subject application.

Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz and Rudolf does not render claim 19 unpatentable.

Claims 27 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Hunkeler (US Patent 6,950,655) in view of Lefkowitz. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Examiner concedes that Hunkeler does not disclose a temporary connection/termination process unit for establishing a temporary connection between predetermined access points subject to the handoff operation, in response to a reassociation signal. However, the Examiner cites Lefkowitz to cure the above deficiency of Hunkeler.

As discussed above regarding claim 23, Lefkowitz neither teaches nor suggests the claimed "a temporary connection/termination process unit." Therefore, Lefkowitz does not cure the deficient disclosures of Hunkeler, and hence the combination of Hunkeler and Lefkowitz does not render claim 27 unpatentable.

Claim 47 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 27, and hence the combination of Hunkeler and Lefkowitz does not render claim 47 unpatentable for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of Sinivaara et al. (PUB 2004/10202141). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 30 depends on claim 28 and incorporates all the limitations of claim 28. Even if Lefkowitz could have been somehow modified based on Sinivaara, as the Examiner asserts in the Office Action, the combination would still not contain all the limitations in claim 28, and hence claim 30, as discussed above. Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz and Sinivaara does not render claim 30 unpatentable.

Further, the Sinivaara does not qualify as prior art with respect to the present application. A Declaration under 37 C.F.R. §1.131 submitted by Mr. Hyong-Uk Choi and Mr. Jun-Hwan Kim, which the Examiner has accepted, by the inventors of the subject application, was previously submitted with the Amendment filed on November 13, 2007 demonstrating conception of the invention prior to the earliest effective filing date of Sinivaara, January 9, 2003, and due diligence from prior to January 9, 2003 and until constructive reduction of practice of the invention on January 23, 2003.

Claims 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 31 and 32 depend on claim 28 and incorporate all the limitations of claim 28. Even if Lefkowitz could have been somehow modified based on Rom, as the Examiner asserts in the Office Action, the combination would still not contain all the limitations in claim 28, and hence claims 31 and 32, as discussed above. Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz and Rom does not render claims 31 and 32 unpatentable.

Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz in view of Rom and Sinivaara. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

In the Amendment filed on November, 13, 2007, claim 35 was previously amended to clarify that the channel information received by the handoff alert message process unit is channel information on a plurality of access points in an extended service set other than the present access point.

Even assuming *in arguendo* that Lefkowitz and Rom could somehow have been combined, the combination still does not teach every feature of claim 35. For example, the operating parameters of Rom correspond to only one access point, which has been selected by the node to be its new access point. Therefore, even if it was assumed that Lefkowitz could somehow transmit such parameters to the STA 205 in response to receiving an ASSOCIATE-REQUEST message, Lefkowitz does not disclose transmitting the parameters of a plurality of access points different from WAP#1.

Further, as discussed above, Sinivaara does not constitute prior art against the subject application.

Accordingly, the combination of Lefkowitz, Rom, and Sinivaara does not render claim 35 unpatentable.

Claims 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 36 recites limitations similar to those discussed above regarding claim 35, and hence the combination of Lefkowitz and Rom does not render claim 36 unpatentable for at least analogous reasons.

Claim 37 depends on claim 36 and incorporates all the features of claim 36, and hence claim 37 should be deemed patentable at least by virtue of its dependency on claim 37.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lefkowitz as applied to claim 40 above and further in view of Rom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

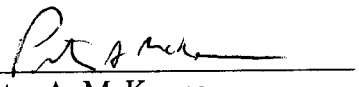
Claim 41 depends on claim 40 and incorporates all the features of claim 40, and hence claim 41 should be deemed patentable at least by virtue of its dependency on claim 40.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



Peter A. McKenna
Registration No. 38,551

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE
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